THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. II., N°. 94. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1852. PRICE, DRS. 15 ⅌ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned do hereby give notice that the Interest and Responsibility of Mr. STEPHEN PONDER in our Firm, ceased on the 31st August, 1851,—and that the present Members of our Firm are, WILLIAM DALLAS, GEO. COLES, and FREDERICK BOOKER.

DALLAS & Co.

Canton, 12th April, 1852.

NOTICE.

MR. FLETCHER WESTRAY, is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 10th November, 1851.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.

City of Washington.

Under the Direction of AARON HAIGHT PALMER, of New York, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Director of the late American & Foreign Agency of that City, and WORTHINGTON GARRETTSON SNETHEN, of New Orleans, also a Counsellor of said Court, and late Solicitor of the United States General Land Office.

THIS Establishment is formed for the following objects:—

1. For conducting Professional Business in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Prosecution and Recovery of Claims against the American Government;

2. For Collections generally, embracing Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States, and the adjacent British Possessions;

3. For the Purchasing of Lands in any of the States or Territories of the Union, and Loaning Moneys on Mortgage of Real Estate lying therein;

4. For Investment of Funds in the United States and State Stocks and Loans, and, generally, for the Transaction of all Business pertaining to a Law, Loan, or Banking Agency.

All communications addressed, *post-paid*, to Messrs. PALMER and SNETHEN, American and Foreign Agency, City of Washington, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

PALMER & SNETHEN.

INSURANCES.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:

Messrs. LINDSAY & Co., *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
" * LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE, are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton or Shanghai.*

GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.

Shanghai, 12th April 1852.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Tritton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	15,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect INSURANCES against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned.
HOCK, in 1 dozen cases.
CLARET, in 1 dozen cases.
PALE SHERRY, in 3 dozen cases.
BEER, PORTER, and STRONG ALE.

HARGREAVES & Co.

Shanghai, 21st April 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A few CASES (each one dozen) of JACQUESSON'S FLEUR DE SILLERY CHAMPAGNE.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 30th March, 1852.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, CLARET, and French BRANDY, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 2d, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, LIGHT GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.

Apply to SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

JUST PUBLISHED,

PRICE.....10 Cents per Copy,

THE DELEGATES' VERSION
OF THE
NEW TESTAMENT
IN CHINESE.

PARTIES wishing to circulate the same may procure them at Eight Dollars per Hundred, by application at the PRINTING OFFICE belonging to the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SHANGHAI.

20th February, 1852.

SODA-WATER & LEMONADE,

WILL shortly be prepared, and on sale at the *Dispensary of Drs. Hall & Murray.*—

SODA-WATER, 75 cents per Dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 dollar „ „

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of one dollar per dozen, unless returned within one month.

Shanghai, April 16th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned at the *Commercial Hotel.*

SODA WATER, 75 cents per dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 dollar per dozen.

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of 1 dollar per dozen, if not returned within one month.

JOHN MILLER.

Shanghai, 21st April 1852.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

JUST RECEIVED PER LATEST ARRIVAL AND ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A fine assortment of MUSLINS DE LAINE, Assorted Colors; White Silk LACE; Do. EDGING; White Cotton and Thread LACE; Black LACE; EDGING of all descriptions; Ladies' COLLARS, MITTS, and CHEMISETTES; QUEEN'S BLOND; French Satin RIBBONS; French Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS; a large assortment of French Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES; Ladies' SHAWLS, MUSLIN, and NET DRESSES; Plain NET; Cotton HOSE; Gentlemen's Cotton HOSE, Silk SHIRTS, Merino Do., Pink Cotton Do., Pink Cotton PANTALOONS, and White Cotton Do.; White Muslin Window CURTAINS; also a large variety of SUNDRIES and Fine GOODS too numerous to describe.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 6th May, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED AND ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

THE undermentioned OILMAN'S STORES and STATIONERY. These Goods have all been carefully selected by the best London Houses and are to be had on most reasonable terms.—

Oilman's Stores:

Jams; Jellies; Patras Currants in Jars; French Imperial Plums; Muscatel Raisins; Jordan Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon, in Tins; Green-Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Chedder Cheese; York Hams; Bacon, in Tins; Pickles; Mustard; Beef-Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers; Olives; Anchovy Paste; Bottled Fruits; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

Stationery:

Consisting of Large size French Overland Post; Do. do. Note; Cream laid Note; Albert size do.; Queen's do.; Vandyke do.; Quarto do.; Large Note; Yellow Wove do.; Self-sealing Envelopes; Initial Wafers; Wafers; Private Ledgers, in Russian Leather Cases; Morocco Dressing Cases; Foreign Envelopes; Account Books; Pocket Ledgers; Private Ledgers, with Lock; and numerous others articles.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 6th May, 1852.

ON SALE
BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A Fine Assortment of LINING suitable for Ladies' Dresses and other purposes; Also, FANCY CHECKS for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; and an Assortment of Cotton CANVAS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 26th February, 1852.

ON SALE
BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

AN assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY & PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description.—

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ¾ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Copper ing Nails, from ¾ to 1½ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ¾ to 1½ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coakd. Plankt. and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coakd.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from N°. 1 to 6.

Provisions:

Fine fresh Bacon; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Bottles; Red Herrings in 1 & 2 doz. each Tin; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

Saddlery, &c.:

1 Saddle with shifting Pilch for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles; Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Burners; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

HOUSES.

FOR SALE.

THE COMMODIOUS PREMISES at present occupied by the undersigned, consisting of House, Outhouses, and extensive Godowns, well situated with respect to Business. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,
Shanghai or Canton.

Shanghai, April 15th, 1852.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE HOUSE at present occupied by the Rev. Mr. MCCLATCHIE. For particulars apply to

J. MACKRILL SMITH.

Shanghai, 12th May, 1852.

TO BE LET.

THE New HOUSE erected on the Lot N°. 60, in Consular plan, with Stables, Outhouses, &c., complete, also GODOWN if required. Apply to

SILLAR, BROTHERS.

Shanghai, 29th April, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. E. AYER,
AUCTIONEER,
SHANGHAI.

HICKIE, BORMAN & Co.,
SHIP, AND INSURANCE BROKERS, CUSTOM-HOUSE, AND GENERAL FORWARDING AGENTS.

4 ORIENTAL PLACE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND 127 LEADEN HALL STREET, LONDON.

PACKAGES, PARCELS, &c., by the *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Vessels* transhipped at SOUTHAMPTON into Steamers for AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c., or forwarded to any other part of the world. *Charges Moderate—Insurance Effected.*

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER; AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS.
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have assuredly been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*

For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself in business in the house lately occupied by Mr. J. G. MORISON.

H. J. TARRANT,
Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.

Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong,
6th April, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE holder of Bill of Lading for 3 Cases marked *C/D, received per *Old England,* can have the same on application to

SHAW, BLAND & Co.

Shanghai, 14th April, 1852.

* C with D in a diamond.

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

NOW READY

BILLS OF LADING for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Vessels. In three several forms viz:—

One for the COAST.
One for the STRAITS.
One for SUEZ, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON.

ALSO,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE in books of 100 sets each.

Shanghai, May 8th, 1852.

JUST PUBLISHED

REMARKS
ON
RENDERING THE CHINESE WORD
MAN, "BARBARIAN."
SHOWING
THAT THE CHINESE DO NOT CALL EUROPEANS BARBARIANS,
CONTRADICTED;
WITH
REMARKS BY A CORRESPONDENT,
AND
STRICTURES BY DR. MEDHURST.

Price, 25 cents each Pamphlet.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they may be too late for the same week's issue.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.—

VIZ:

Circulars; Notes; Cards; Policies; Manifests; Price Currents; Receipts; Deposit Notes; Boat Notes; Bills of Lading; Bills of Exchange; Bill Heads; Auction Bills; Diaries; Daily Sales; Comprador Books, and Cheques; Circular Address Wrappers; Pigeon-hole Headings; Letters of Hypothecation; Tariffs; Wills; and every form of Document used in Official or Mercantile Establishments.

Also, Books and Papers, ruled and neatly bound to order.

MARKET PRICES CURRENT RATES.

Shanghai, May 14th, 1852.

Fresh Beef,	16-lb. per Dollar,	15-lb. to Shipping.
Mutton,	12-lb. do.	12-lb. do.
Veal,	12-lb. do.	12-lb. do.
Pork,	12-lb. do.	12-lb. do.
Fowls,	95 to 100 cash per Shanghai Catty.	
Ducks,	100 cash do.	do.
Geese,	Drs. 1 to 1.25 each.	
Pigeons,	100 cash each.	
Fresh Fish,	80 to 90 cash per Catty.	
Salt Fish,	80 to 100 cash do.	do.
Fresh Eggs,	6 cash each.	
Vegetables, assorted,	10 to 25 cash per Catty.	
Fruits, assorted,	50 to 85 cash do.	do.
Yams,	35 cash do.	do.
Walnuts,	50 cash do.	do.
Dates, best,	320 cash do.	do.
Chinese Hams, best,	18 cents do.	do.

Rates of Exchange per Shanghai Dollar 1,300 good copper cash, and 1,320 common do.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 13TH MAY, 1852.

THE weather of the past week has been very seasonable. Some rain fell on the 12th, and was of much service to the crops, which continue to promise well. The irrigation of the country is now progressing rapidly, and in many places the seed beds of paddy are already green with the springing grain.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

May. Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Barometer. 1852	Barometer. Mean of 3 years	Aneroid 1852	Thermometer. 1852	Thermometer. Mean of 3 years	Wind. 1852	Wind. 1851	Rain. 1852	Rain. Mean of 3 years
7	F.	30.02	30.04	29.92	70.0	70.9	S.	E.S.E.	0.00	0.00
8	S.	29.99	30.07	29.80	73.5	64.5	W. to E.	S. to S.W.	0.20	0.26
9	S.	30.10	30.16	30.00	69.5	65.5	E.N.E. to E.	N.E.	0.03	0.03
10	M.	29.98	30.05	29.89	68.5	67.5	S.E.	E.N.E.	0.00	0.00
11	Tu.	30.03	30.09	29.93	69.5	66.5	N. to N.W.	N.N.W. to E.	0.45	0.19
12	W.	30.03	30.05	29.93	61.0	64.5	S.	S.E. to S.S.E.	0.60	0.06
13	Th.	29.98	30.04	29.88	69.0	66.0	S.	E. to E.S.E.	0.10	0.17
Shanghae, 14th May, 1852.				Mean	67.1	66.0		Total	0.78	0.61

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the mean of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, May 15, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Feb. 24.	Sydney,	Feb. 7.
Calcutta,	Mar. 18.	New Zealand,	Nov. 1.
Bombay,	Mar. 18.	Amoy,	April 13.
Madras,	Mar. 15.	Hongkong,	April 23.
Galle,	Mar. 26.	Ningpo,	May 5.
Singapore,	April 4.	New York,	Feb. 10.
Penang,	April 1.	Boston,	Feb. 6.
Batavia,	Mar. 27.	San Francisco,	Mar. 7.
Manila,	Mar. 10.	Sdwich. Islands,	Mar. —

THE question of smuggling is one of paramount importance to the high principled merchant and fair trader in every land, and more particularly so, to the foreign commercialist in a distant country, where treaty enactments are too often looked upon as so many idle words, to be disregarded at pleasure, and only enforced when it suits the will of the despot.

Our attention has been directed to this subject by the acknowledged inefficiency of the Chinese Authorities in controlling the payment of the duties leviable on foreign commerce—more particularly since the whole onus of collecting such duties, is thrown on the Chinese themselves.

The foreign merchant, no longer circumscribed in his operations by fear of the intervention of Consular Authority to compel the payment of duties, (unless specially called upon to interfere in aid of the Chinese Government,) contrives so to arrange his business, that a large amount of cargo passes free of duty, to the great detriment of his honest neighbour to whom honour, conscience, and justice alike dictate the rules by which he should be guided in the prosecution of his business.

A glance at the amount of tonnage cleared from this port during the present season, compared with the *reported* payment of Duties, is, of itself, sufficient to show that a very large amount of Cargo has paid no duty. We cannot, ourselves say whether the reported duties are *bonâ fidé*, the correct amounts on which duty has been paid to the Chinese Government, we have heard doubts expressed on that subject: the case however is glaring enough even if we confine ourselves to what is apparent, and make no account of that which may receive contradiction from interested parties. In regard to Silk we understand the packing of two bales of goods in one, has been resorted to as a clumsy though successful trick whereby half the duty is evaded.

In imports again, it is notorious that the ingenuity of our merchants at home has been successfully employed to defeat the levying of the full duty; the methods adopted are so well understood by the majority of our readers, that we need only glance at them.

We might refer to the article Chintz as an illustration, the inward manifests since 1st January, 1852, report only 850 pieces, —whereas the reported sales since that date amount to fully 25,000 pieces! But of Coloured and Fancy Cottons no less than 39,000 pieces have been reported —these latter pay 5 per cent *ad valorem* and Chintzes 2 mace per piece—what is the inference? Coloured and Fancy Cottons again, are denominated in the Tariff. "Goods not in current consumption," and are valued at only about 2 dollars per piece, and therefore are only chargeable with a duty of ten cents instead of 28 cents a piece.

The state of things in regard to smuggling gets worse and worse at this port; so far from the recent change in the *system of paying duties, (viz., rendering* the foreign merchant liable for them, in lieu of the native dealer,) being of any benefit to the honest merchant, it has left him the victim of the unscrupulous, and designing. We perfectly agreed with the propriety of leaving the Chinese Government to collect its own duties, thus relieving H. M.'s Consul from the invidious position of a mere revenue officer, but, we deem it equally important, that means should be adopted by the Chinese authorities, to see that fair play is carried out with all parties; and that it should not be allowed to compound the payment of legal dues by an instalment of twenty per cent from one Hong, fifty per cent from another, and seventy per cent from a third, whilst the honorable man is all along paying the full duties agreed upon by treaty stipulations.

If no other remedy can be found, it would be far better to revert to the old system of buying Teas duty paid, or otherwise some power should be lodged by the Home Government in the Superintendent of Trade, to authorize him to direct the several Consuls to withhold the duties altogether from the Chinese Customs, pending any difficulty experienced in getting the Chinese Officials to deal honestly with British and other foreign merchants—enacting that during such temporary difficulty, (for we cannot think it would be of long standing, were energetic means taken to remedy the evil complained of,) all duties should be paid into H. M.'s Consulate, and held in trust for the Chinese Government, until such time as the latter adopted efficient means, to ensure fair dealing to all parties.

Some such course as the one suggested, and we should be glad to hear if any better plan could be adopted to meet the exigency, is due to the protection of every honest merchant at this port.

We think there is a fair plea for our Consul to interfere and demand from the Chinese Government, that they shall fully adhere to the provisions of the treaty, and thereby put an efficient check on smuggling—which at present they do not attempt. In default of this, H. M. Consul should, if he have the power, (and he ought to be armed with it if he have it not,) distinctly warn the constituted authorities in China that he will not allow the conscientious merchant to pay the duties to the Chinese Government, until it has sought by every means within its power to stop smuggling, and thereby put all merchants on an equal footing.

We doubt not, however, that were our leading Merchants to take the matter energetically in hand, there might yet be much done to arrest the evils that threaten trade, from the cause stated. But they must combine together, fearlessly, and vigorously, or it will be in vain to expect any good result from their combination.

It cannot be doubted that it is the duty of all to pay the full legal duties to the Chinese Government, but when that Government winks at the mal-practice of the many, who thereby gain an unfair advantage over the fair trader, it becomes a question of the utmost importance to minority to decide what steps they should take to secure themselves from ruinous competition and loss. Were it a question between a Government and its own subjects—we should say at once—obey the laws—*fiat justitia, ruat cœlum*—petition! petition!! petition!!! But where in a foreign country we are acting under a treaty of *reciprocal* duty, it becomes a question how far is the one party bound to adhere to the stipulations of a treaty, whilst the other notoriously infringes its provisions, and allows the majority of traders to pass their shipments at various amounts of duty, varying with the cargo shipped, and palpably contradictory to the written document deposited with the Custom-house officials.

Many well meaning men have, we doubt not been drawn into this vortex of corruption, by the ill-conduct of others; we know well that a little leaven, leaveneth the whole lump; it is hard for men to see their connexions broken into, and their trade carried away by the unprincipled practices of men, who seem to care only for their own unrighteous gains, and to be utterly reckless of national characters and of the permanent interest of commerce.

We trust that the attention of our Foreign Secretary will be drawn to the existing state of our relations with the Chinese Government, and that he will adopt some stringent measure, stringent more particularly with regard to the Chinese Government, (for the blame and mischief are mainly attributable to the laxity of its administration and the venality of its *officials,) so as to place the whole body of* our merchants upon a footing of perfect equality with regard to commerce, and so that, hereafter, if smuggling be carried on at all, it may not again be cited as the rule, but the exception, to the trade carried on at this port.

SHANGHAI RACES.—SPRING MEETING.

TUESDAY, FIRST DAY.

THE present generally dull season of the year—the lull as it were before the storm,—has been enlivened during the past few days by healthful recreation and hospitable entertainments. The thunder of the "Times" has not frightened altogether the love of Manly English Sport which exists in ours, as well as in every Saxon's breast. And we may add that an export of 60,000,000 has not deprived the community of their appetites.

Tuesday, the 11th, was the first day of our races, and a cool and cloudy day brought a large and fashionable attendance to the course. The rain of the previous night had rendered the "Turf" exceedingly heavy, but all the races were well contested, and considering the state of the ground, ran in very fair time. At 3 P.M., the saddling bell rung, and the SHANGHAI PARK STAKES brought the following Pawing Steeds to the Starting Post.

Rattler, Miss Sarah, Daguerrotype, Don Juan, Catch him who can, Emigrant, and the *Taoutae.*

A very pretty start was effected, the new Clerk of the Course performing his duties coolly and successfully; all got well away but *Emigrant*, who for once, false to his name, showed an attachment for Home! *Rattler* took the lead; rattled through it merrily and came in an easy winner, with *Taoutae* an indifferent second. The day was too cloudy for a *Daguerrotype*, and *Catch him who can* should be called "easily caught."

Now came the great event of the day, the SHANGHAI DERBY *alias* the GRIFFIN'S PLATE (twice round) for which eleven started; names too numerous to mention.—

1st Heat.—A close race once round the course, the outsiders then beginning to form in Indian file; *Iron Duke* making play, closely followed by *Coup d'Etat* and *Pegasus*: his grace winning by two lengths: the *Ghost, King Bomba* and *Chaa-see* were distanced.

2d Heat.—*Iron Duke* again took the lead, was never headed, and won an exciting race amidst loud cheers; *Pegasus* close at his heels.

There was little doubt as to the result of this race, for when was "*the Iron Duke*" ever beaten! although in the present instance he rushed to his work blindfold, his owner and jockey was however wide awake *this time!* Mr. Bony's *Coup d'Etat* was of course beaten: having bolted and thrown his rider much against his will; *Shuffler's* cards were badly shuffled and did not turn up a trump. *Ghost* had never the ghost of a chance; *Pegasus* required wings in addition to his legs. *Wanderer* should never have left his mill, and as for *Chaa-see* what could be expected from him with common congous at 7½d.!

The third race was the WELTER STAKES, bringing eight ponies to the post, a very good race won by *Rattler*.

THE WOOSUNG PLATE, only brought 3 ponies to the post; contrary to expectation, this was a poor race, the *Don* (an old to go upon) having only two legs and part of a third to go upon, won in an easy canter, and looking ashamed of himself for running in such company.

THE MANILA CUP, brought the same 3 ponies to the scratch as ran last year, but alas how are the mighty fallen! our old favorite *Jerry* has lost his laurels, but there has been as yet no specific discovered for *old age*:—

1st Heat.—*Antelope* led nearly 3 lengths to the distance post, when *Charlie* began to creep up; a most determined struggle then ensued, ending in a dead heat; *Jerry* pulled up lame.

2d Heat.—A beautiful race! *Charlie* winning by a length; *Jerry* retired.

3d Heat.—The heavy ground told much in *Charlie's* favour, and he was landed a winner, but with not much to spare; we congratulate *Charlie's* owner on winning the cup, and we hope the graceful little *Antelope* will yet do it, as he has often gallantly struggled for it.

THE SCURRY STAKES, ended the sport of the day and was a brilliant finale; nine ponies started, led by *Rattler*, and he for the third time was an easy winner, proving himself to be one of the most plucky little ponies ever started on the Shanghai Turf, and reflecting great credit on his trainer and Jockey.

THURSDAY, SECOND DAY.

A most beautiful May Day brought again an immense concourse to witness the Second Day's Sport—the weather was all that could be desired, and the course in capital order, and consequently we had faster and better racing than on the previous day.

A Galaxy of loveliness graced the grand stand; the merry laugh and bright smiles of beauty, the brilliant sunshine and the gay dresses of the riders on their spirited little coursers, formed a scene at once attractive and animating.

THE GRIFFIN'S HANDICAP brought a large field to the post. The first heat was won cleverly by *Roland, John Brown* half a length behind: in the second heat *King Bomba* (who ought to have been bomb proof to jokes) came out and won easily; third heat his majesty again led, was never passed, and won amidst loud congratulation from the *major* part of the spectators.

THE TRATLEE SUBSCRIPTION CUP, was one of the best races we have witnessed on the Shanghai Turf.—

1st Heat.—*Little Donald* led once round, *Antelope* beautifully ridden, then crept up and won by three lengths.

2d Heat.—*Charlie's* strength and endurance was all in his favour and won a severe race by one length.

3d Heat.—Won easily by *Charlie*.

THE YANG-KING-PANG STAKES brought four forward; *Rattler* favorite, but his last day's performances seem to have been too much for him, as well as for his backers:—

1st Heat.—*Miss Sarah* won a hard race by a length, the *Iron Duke* in waiting on the young lady.

2d Heat.—The *Duke's* politeness was not enough to make him *wait* longer, and he won this and the third heat easily.

THE CELESTIAL STAKES.—Our old friend *Jerry* once more showed a glimpse of what he once had been, winning the first and second heats in gallant style, carefully ridden by his owner. *Bounce* made a good second for the first heat.

THE LADIES' PURSE; we congratulate the Jockey of *Pegasus* on winning this the favorite race of the Meeting, and we may add that both pony and rider did their work well, and merited the honour which awaited them: the Purse was presented by one of our fair Ladies who in a few but eloquent words, complimented the Jockey on his good fortune; whose face formed a happy contrast with the elongated visages of his less fortunate opponents.

We cannot *afford* to say much in regard to the SELLING STAKES, the concluding race of the day; it was run in very good time, and won by *Emigrant*, the only race he ever has or is likely to win.

The sports of the day were brought to a happy conclusion by the NATIVE RACE, which afforded the usual amount of frolic and merriment.

A hearty cheer which made the welkin resound, and awoke the sleeping echos of the *woodlands*, was then given for the Spring Meeting, and those Ladies who had graced, and honoured it by their presence.

THE INTERIOR OF CHINA—No. 7.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—In No. 6, I brought you to the *Peh-sz-tah*, or *Pagoda of the Northern temple*. Now, permit me to offer you an engraving, which I shall call—

THE NORTHERN PAGODA OF SUCHAU.

This lofty pagoda is situated in the Northern part of the city of Súchau, on the boundaries of *Wú-heen* and *Changchau-heen*, and is marked 1 on the map. While we are sitting here at its gate, waiting for the priest who has charge of it to bring the keys to admit us to examine it, let me recount to you its history, for the facts of which I am indebted to the Chinese topographical account of Súchau in 40 volumes.

It was in the reign of *Heen-tee* the 111th Emperor of China and the 12th of the eastern *Hán* dynasty, about the year of our Lord 190, that the mother or foster-mother of *Sun-chüen*, the king of the *Wú* country, gave her house and lands for the erection of a temple and pagoda. In the 2d year of the reign of *Ming-tee*, the 117th monarch of China, and 4th of the *Tsin* dynasty, about A. D. 815, a fisherman in this vicinity saw a *shinkwong*, or *marvellous light*, reaching from the waters to the heavens. At daybreak there were two *stone* images seen *floating* upon the waters, and they were supposed to be the *shins*, (genii or gods) of the waters. The people made a sacrifice of a bullock, a goat and a pig to them; but the *shins*, instead of coming to enjoy the sacrifice, went off to parts unknown. Afterward the people of *Wu* invited the *priests* and *nuns* of Buddha to come to their assistance, and then the images were invited and received into the adjoining temple, called *Túng-yüen-sz*, or *temple* for *comprehending* the mysterious *origin* of things! For seven days and nights marvellous light shone in and around the dwelling of the *shins*, which they then called the temple of *the two honorable ones!* Six years afterward a fisherman found on the shore near the same place a blue stone *peh*, or *sacred bowl*; but the stupid fellow supposing it to be a *common* mortar for hulling grain, carried it home, and actually had the audacity to put his own victuals into it to eat, when lo! two images of the gods stood in bold relief upon the outside of the bowl; and the man immediately knowing that the bowl *must* belong to the *two honorable ones* in the temple, lost no time in respectfully presenting it to its legitimate owners! This fellow's example was followed, about A. D. 684 by that clever and beautiful, but vicious, woman, *Wú-heu*, or *queen Wu*; who, discharging her son *Chúng-tsúng*, the 158th Emperor of China and 4th of the *Táng* dynasty from the throne, took herself the reins of government. Queen *Wu* also presented to this temple a *peh* or *sacred dish*, and a coral-framed white copper mirror; which were long preserved as temple jewels. *Heuen-tsung*, the 160th Emperor of China and the 6th of the *Táng* dynasty, A. D. 718, took the national designation of *Kai-yüen*, a title nearly equivalent to *The Creator*; and having ordered that temples should every where be erected and called *Kai-yüen* temples, the name of this temple was changed to *Kai-yüen-sz*, or *temple* for *unfolding* the *origin* of things; and a brass image of the Emperor *Kai-yüen*, (also called *Heuén-tsung*, or the *Ancestor of the mysterious* and *profound*,) was set up in it. In the 2d year of the Emperor *Chaou-tsúng*, the 173d of China and the 19th of the *Tang* dynasty, about A. D. 891, the temple was burnt down by the western pirates, who at that time were contending with the authorities. In the 3d year of the reign of the Emperor *Chwang-tsung*, [the same reign in which the Chinese discovered the art of printing,] the 1st of the after *Tang* dynasty, and 177th of China, about A. D. 926, the temple was rebuilt in a different part of the city, three-and-a-half *lee* to the west of the *Wú-heen*, by a man of the family named *Tseen*. But in the time of *Sz-tsung*, the 2d Emperor of the after *Chow* dynasty, and the 186th of China, about A. D. 954, one of the descendants of this *Tseen* rebuilt the temple on the site of the one destroyed by fire, and erected a tablet calling it *Pau-ngun-sz*, or *temple* for *recompensing* the *favor* of his ancestors. The tablet put up in front of this temple was brought from the *Tsz-ying* hill, twenty-five *lee* to the west of Suchau. In A. D. 1101 "*Wan-suy*" was added to the title, and then the name of the temple was *Wan-suy-paw-ngun*, or *Recompensing favors for ten thousand years*. About this time one of the most wise and learned of the Buddhist priests ever seen about those regions taught the people in this temple the doctrines of Buddha from the great Buddhist work called *Whá-yin-king*—which has been supposed to be a translation of the *Buddhu pooranu*. In the time of *Shin tsung*, (which means the *very intelligent ancestor*)—the 7th Emperor of the *Sung* dynasty and the 193d of China, about A. D. 1068, the pagoda, then *eleven* stories, was burnt down; and in the same reign it was rebuilt, eleven stories high: at this time too, a man named *Sú-suh* made a *brazen tortoise* and gave it to the priests for a temple jewel. The pagoda was again burnt down in the latter part of this reign. In the 4th year of the reign of *Kaou-tsung*, the 1st Emperor of the Southern *Sung* dynasty, and the 197th of China, about A. D. 1131, the emperor's soldiers burnt down the temple. In the same reign the temple was rebuilt by a Buddhist priest named *Tá-yüen*, but only to the height of *nine* stories. The adjoining temple was rebuilt in the 29th year of the reign of *She-tsoo*, the 206th Emperor of China and the 1st of the *Yüen* dynasty, about A. D. 1309. In the 1st year of the reign of *Wun-tsung*, the 213th Emperor of China, and 8th of the *Yüen* dynasty, about 1330, a priest came to the temple who exhorted the people to contribute *money* sufficient for the purchase of property for the support of the priests who looked after the temple and pagoda. And from that time till now it has frequently undergone repairs. Anciently there were in the temple fronting the pagoda *seven* idols, which were placed there during the *Táng* dynasty, between A. D. 620 and 905. About 1225 one of the high temples fell down. About the close of the *Yüen* dynasty, 1333, a man of the family name of *Tsang* changed some of the *reclining* idols into *upright* ones; and in the *Ming* dynasty, about 1368, the erect idols were again changed into reclining idols. In the time of *Kaou-tsung* of the Southern *Sung* dynasty, about A. D. 1127, there was also here a temple called *Peh-jen-chun Quan-yin-tien*, or the *temple of Quan-yin* which has *not* as much *dust* in it as you could put in your eye! This temple and the idol which it contained, which was several tens of feet high, has long been mingled with the dust, and now *only its name* remains.

This is a *tall* pagoda, Mr. Editor, and you must not get weary of listening to a *long* story about it, which it is much pleasanter to read than to write. Now, the priest is here with his keys, and paying two hundred cash a-piece, we can step in and see all the curiosities of the place. You perceive, as we step around the walls inside, that it is nearly three hundred feet in circumference, or about 100 feet in diameter with walls eight to ten feet thick. It is not circular, however, but octagonal. See, it has a smaller pagoda running up through its centre, and this *heart* or central pagoda is large enough to admit of *ninety-six* idols, each of them about three feet in circumference, being seated on pedestals around its base. These idols are principally the Buddhas and the *Lu-han* or early disciples of Buddha; and now, Mr. Editor, as you know not to which of the spirits of these *Lu-han* you are indebted for your present enjoyment of the emoluments and dignity of the editorial chair, just go and knock head to *the whole* of them, and then you will be sure to recompense the favor of your ancestors, and be esteemed a good disciple of Buddha,

as well as secure your offspring against being *the watch-dog* at any man's door!—That is, if you wish to turn Buddhist. But let us leave the *Lu-han*, and mount the stone steps of the 1st story of the pagoda. By the light of the priest's lamp, which merely reveals to us the outline of great wooden gods in the interior recesses of the pagoda, we will mount by two flights of stairs to the *first* gallery, where we shall have light, and can open the doors and go outside and walk around, safely protected from falling by the outer railing. Here we are on a level with the tops of most of the Chinese houses; but there are yet *seven* other galleries above. We will mount them successively, and walk into the heart of the pagoda at each successive story, examining the eight entrances to each chamber, and the niches containing three idols on either hand as we enter, beside those in the interior shrines in some of the lower stories. The whole number of idols in this pagoda cannot be far from five hundred. In the top story there is but one idol, and that is *Joo-lai Buddha*. Over the head of the idol there is a marble tablet, of which the following is a copy:—

The four characters above, reading from the right to the left, are *Hai-tshau-Joo-lai*—which signify that, *Joolai Buddha* is god of the seas and tides! The *lines* immediately below are from the Book of Diagrams or *Changes*, and may be called either the *water* Diagram or the *Northern* Diagram, for the terms are synonymous. The next line of characters *Sz-hai-lúng-wáng*, signify that this *Joolai Buddha* is king or god of all dragons within the four seas: and the next three characters *Kwei-tsz-jin*, place under his control all the waters flowing from every place to this centre. If any of the sinologues who have studied deeply the profound mysteries of the Book of Diagrams can give you a more rational explanation of this tablet, I shall be exceedingly rejoiced.

Let us now walk out on the gallery of the *ninth* story, and as we pace around it, see it is over fifty paces, and therefore cannot be less than 100 feet around this ninth gallery. Let us now walk inside, and around the central inner pagoda. See it is not less than 30 paces around, and therefore this central pagoda cannot be less than 70 feet in circumference at the ninth story. Your engraving is therefore not well proportioned. It should have a base diameter at least equal to one-third of its height—for while the height is under 200 feet, the base diameter is not under one hundred feet.

Now come and take a look over this large and populous city, containing about a million of people within its walls. See it is four times as large as the city of Shanghai, while its extensive suburbs and numerous boats, particularly on the western side, contain at least half-a-million of people. See the *execution ground* immediately in our rear, to the North. Here they sometimes take off *a hundred heads* in-a-day;—not a very entertaining sight for us barbarians. Even the people of the flowery land leave them plenty of spare ground for this work of destruction; for at night every body believes that the ghosts of the murdered headless bodies roam over these fields in search of their brains; and a Chinaman can abide anything rather than being in close proximity to the region of ghosts! To the Eastward you have the sugar-loaf hill and pagoda of the town called *Quun-shán*, at the distance of 70 *lee*. To the South and South-west a fine range of hills, whose lofty peaks skirt the horizon; while the intervening lands are threaded by winding streams, or covered by lake and field in harmonious blending. Look over this extensive city. What a vast *plain of tiles* would the tens of thousands of roofs make! And the streets seem like mere threads in the great labyrynth. Here and there the lofty roof of some temple rises above the plain of roofs. Among the most remarkable and conspicuous objects within the walls, are the *Auspicious Light pagoda*, and *the Twin pagodas*: and as the history of them has considerable of the *marvellous* blended with what is authentic, I will give it to you just as I get it from the native historians, leaving *you* to sort the fact from the fiction, as you must do, whether you read the histories that have been composed in Rome or in Suchau. None of the stories are *more* wonderful than that about St. Francis de Paula the monk, who with several other monks sat on his cloak, and at night crossed the strait of Sicily as safely as on shipboard; nor that about the blessed Virgin's house, which was carried through the air by angels from Jerusalem to the coast of Dalmatia, and thence to Loretto in the pope's dominions. And who don't believe what he finds in his breviary? Nobody but a heretic! But not to detain you to swallow a bushel of matters of this sort, I will at once recite to you the history of the *Auspicious Light pagoda*:

The *Shuy-kwong-shén-sz*, or *temple of auspicious light and religious contemplation*, is situated near the southwest corner of the city, just inside the *Pwán mung* or South gate. In the time of the 12th emperor of the Eastern *Han* dynasty, *Heen-tee*, the 111th emperor of China, about A.D. 190, in the 4th year of *Chih-wú*, the king of *Wú*, one of the *three states*, a Buddhist priest named *Sing-kong* came to Suchau, and the king, *Chih-wú*, built him a temple called *Pú-tshee-shén-yüen*, or *Universally assisting temple of religious contemplation*. Six years after this the king built a thirteen-story pagoda to recompense the favors of his mother. Other accounts say that the pogoda was built by a man of the name of *Tseen*, who wished to place in it an idol called *Kwong-ling-wóng*, or the *god of the great hills*—a deified magistrate—which idol is said to be still there, together with the court robes which he wore, and the *hweh* or ivory badge which he held before his face when he appeared at court! In the 2d year of the emperor *Chaou-tsúng*, the 19th emperor of the *Táng* dynasty, and the 173d of China, about A.D. 891, the pagoda was thoroughly repaired; and then it shed forth light of five different colors! This same emperor *Chaou-tsúng* presented a brass tablet to be put upon the top of the pagoda. In the reign of the 193d emperor of China, and the 6th of the *Sung* dynasty, *Shin-tsúng*, about A.D. 1070, that emperor ordered a mandarin named *Lee-fóh-kwei* to invite the priest named *Yüen-tsaw*, to expound there the Buddhist classic called *Tien-yü-toan-hwá*, or the *Variegated clouds falling from heaven*; and this he did so well, that the pagoda again shed forth five-colored light! and not only so, but out of the pond in front of the great-hall there came forth a white tortoise to hear the priest preach! and in the yard a dead bamboo revived and put forth leaves again! and in the temple near by, a *drum beat itself!* On account of these *four* wonderful things, the hall in which he preached was called *Sz-shuy-táng*, or the *hall of the four auspicious omens*. The 195th emperor of China and 8th of the *Sung* dynasty *Hwuy-tsúng*, in the 4th year of his reign, about A. D. 1105, ordered the pagoda to be repaired, when it again shed forth five-colored light; and the emperor changed its name to *Tien ning wán nin paw tah*, or the *precious pagoda* bringing *ten thousand years of peace* from *heaven*. In the latter part of the same reign a man of the name of *Chú* again repaired the pagoda, but made it only seven stories high; and then it was called *Shuy-kwong-shen-sz*, or *temple of auspicious light and religious contemplation*. In the reign of the 196th Emperor of China, and the 9th of the *Sung* dynasty, about A. D. 1126, the soldiers pulled it to pieces; and in the time of the 198th Emperor, *Heaou-tsúng*, the 2d of the Southern *Súng* dynasty, about A. D. 1176, when the pagoda was again repaired, a *white cow* came up of her own accord and helped the men on with the work! Afterward the place underwent many injuries and repairs, when, under the reign of the 230th Emperor, and the 16th of the *Ming* dynasty, *Teen-kee*, about A. D. 1624, in the place where stood the hall of the *four auspicious omens*, the people were building a *Tshih Feh-koh*, or *Gallery for the Seven Buddhas*; and while they were putting up the frame of the building *an eye* appeared in the heavens, which shed light; and the governor-general of Suchau called the name of the place *Tien-yén-koh*, or the *Gallery of Heaven's eye*; and on the pagoda there appeared several times the five-colored light! And in the 3d year of *Tsúng-ching* the 17th Emperor of the *Ming* dynasty and the 231st of China, about A. D. 1631, there was a *Tá-pé-koh*, or *Great compassion temple*, built here for the idol *Quányin*. The 233d Emperor of China, and 2d of the *Ta-tsing* dynasty, *Kang-hi*, paid a visit to this pagoda in the 23d year of his reign,—that is in the winter of 1685. In the 4th year of the Emperor *Keen-lúng*, the 4th of the *Ta-tsing* dynasty, and the 235th of China, A. D. 1740, the governor-general of Suchau, named *Shü*, went there to pray for rain; and his prayers being answered, he contributed of his own income, and induced the literati and people to aid, for the repair of the pagoda. At this late day it seems they did not expect the pagoda to shed light itself, but, like sensible people, hung it with lamps and lanterns. And what was the consequence? Why the image of the pagoda and lamps was seen upon the *Tai-hu*, or *Great lake*, more than t n miles distant, and the fish of the lake were so scared by the light that the fishermen could not take one of them!

I have taken up a great deal of your time and your paper, Mr. Editor, with a detail of these Buddhist absurdities. My apology is, that all who endeavor to sow the seed of sound and truthful doctrine in China,—must know under what a mass of *rubbish* the human mind here lies buried. For this rubbish must first be swept away, before the seeds of truth can find a safe resting-place,—a soil where they can take root. Medhurst, Gutzlaff, Williams and others, have done valuable service in this line; but every man should contribute his mite, and thus leave great men time for more important matters.

Another attractive spot in our bird's-eye view of the city, is that on which stands *the twin pagodas*. These are called the *Shwáng-tah-sz*, and are situated in the south-east part of the city. A temple was built here in the reign of *E-tsáng*, the 171st Emperor of China, and the 17th of the *Táng* dynasty, about A. D. 860, by persons of the families named *Shun, Tsü*, and others; and they called the place *Pwán-jóh-sz*, because formerly there was a stone shrine there, which contained a brazen image sixteen feet high. This image, now lost, was made at the expense of a man named *Tai-yung*. Subsequently the name was changed to *Lú-hán-yüen*, or *temple of the Lú-hán*, by a member of the *Tseen* family, a decendant of the *Wú* kingdom's *Tseen* family. A pair of brick pagodas was built here in the reign of *Tai-tsúng*, the 189th Emperor of China, and 2d of the *Súng* dynasty, about A. D. 977, by a man of the name of *Wong-wun-hán*, and the people gave to the place the name of *Shwang-tah-sz*, or the *temple of the twin pagodas*. The Emperor *Tai-tsúng*, near the close of his reign, about A. D. 1000, gave to the pagodas 48 vols. of Buddhist classics, and the name was then changed to *Sheng ning wán sé shén yüen*, or the *temple of everlasting peaceful contemplation*. In the time of *Kwáng-tsúng*, the 3d Emperor of the southern *Súng* dynasty, and the 199th of China, there was an officer of the rank *Tee-kü*, named *Seü-e*, who erected there the *Imperial tablet*, and called the priests of Buddha together to recite prayers for the long life and happiness of the Emperor, on the occasion of his Majesty's birth-day—for which the Emperor rewarded the temple with the gift of lands. In the time of *Lee-tsúng*, the 5th Emperor of the Southern *Súng* dynasty, and the 201st of China, about A. D. 1225, the temple and pagodas were rebuilt: and again in the time of *Yúng-loh*, the 3d Emperor of the *Ming* dynasty, and the 217th of China, about A.D. 1403. And in the 15th year of *Kánghi*, the 2d Emperor of the *Ta-tsing* dynasty, and the 233d of China, A. D. 1677, they were thoroughly repaired.

And now, Mr. Editor, as you must be well tired with looking at this sea of tiled roofs, we will descend from our lofty position, and again take to the streets. Perhaps the *Tsáng-mung-tá-keai*, or *Great street of the west gate* will afford the finest specimen of the shops for silks, satin, crapes, embroidery, pictures, &c., though even this street is but little over fifteen feet wide. It is well paved with stone and quite clean. And now we will return to our boat by a more northerly route. See that temple of the god of *wealth*, at the end of the *Táu-whá-tshaw*, or *Peach-flower-bridge!* How great the number of votaries! You see they have brought the god to the very door, to honor him with music and song, and candles and incense, and *yüen-paw*, the representative of ingots of fine silver. And now, sir, after a ride of 24 *lee*, double the distance of a circuit of the walls of Shanghai, you will feel inclined to praise the fleet foot of the Suchau chair-bearers; while they will estimate your courage by your weight, and give you the credit of being able *to whip your weight in tigers*.

Come, sir, try your chopsticks again, with this bowl of rice and greens, and wash it down with a cup of the infusion of the fragrant leaf which enlivens without inebriating. I'll give you a walk afterwards along the streets of the *Shán-táng*, and a night's rest on the canal; after which we will bid adieu to the flowery region of Súchau, and hie us off toward the dismal swamp. I remain, my dear Mr. Editor, your's,

O. P. Q.

The Army of the Chinese Empire: its two great divisions, the Bannermen or National Guard, and the Green Standard or Provincial Troops; their organization, locations, pay, condition, &c. By T. F. Wade.

(*From the Chinese Repository.*)

(*Continued from No. 90.*)

At Sí-ngan fú in Shensí, a Hankiun may be *fú-tútung*; at Kwei hwa in Shensí, he must be of the 3 Banners superior. Hankiun *fú-tútung* of garrisons rise from Hankiun *ts'ánling, hiehling*, and *tsungping*, serving in the Chinese army, and, which is remarkable, from *tsungkwán* of the Tsitsihar marine.

Of officers below those of the high rank named above, in the Guards, all from Ministers-extra to Guardsmen of the 3d class, receive promotion in regular succession within the corps; the last may be made not only from the 4th class Guardsmen, and those of the blue plume, but from hereditary officers above *yung-ki yü* (5a) in the 3 superior Banners, or from those of the 5 inferior incorporated in the 3 superior Banners, also from subalterns (*kiáu*) of the Guards, or of the Leading, Flank, or Paid Division. The blue plume rise from *pihtihshi* of the Captain-general's office, hereditary *ngan-ki-yü* (7a), paitangah; Gioro unemployed, sons or brothers of minister serving in the ranks of Guards, Leading, or Flank Division, or officers from Manchuria, eligible under certain rules, if residing at Peking. Officers styled *hoho-chasí*, who have served in the suite of the Princes ten, or of the Crown Prince, five years, may also become Guardsmen of the blue plume.

Promotion in the other metropolitan corps is widely irregular; it is difficult to reduce is to any general scheme, or to be sure that none of the shades distinguishing the qualification of the condidates for succession are omitted. The details occupy nearly three volumes of the Inquiry.

In the *hiáu-ki ying* characterized as the Paid Force, the field-officer (*tsánling*) is made from 1st or 2d class Guardsmen, nobles of the 10th class, and *fú-tsánling* of the same corps; the last officer from the more responsible *chángking*, from *tsoling*, and *hiáu-ki-kiáu*, subalterns of the Paid Force; these latter again from *lingtsui*, non-commissioned officers of their own and the Leading and Flank Divisions, as also from *ngán-ki yü*, hereditary officers of the 7th, and other minor officials of the 7th or 8th grade.

In the *húkiun*, or Flank Divison, the *tsánling* may be made from one of the *hiáuki ying tsánling*; from the same Guardsmen or nobles; also from guardsmen of the Leading Division, *hú-wei* in the suites of Imperial nobles, Viscounts and Barons of the national nobility, and *king-kü-tú yü*, an hereditary rank; as well as *from fú-tsánling* of the *húkiun*. These may similarly be made from the same of the *hiáuki*, also 2d and 3d class Guardsmen, nobles of the 10th class, *húwei, tsoling*, hereditary *kitúyü* and *yun-ki yü*, and *weishú tsánling*, who may be made from subalterns of the Guard or the Leading Division. The subalterns of *húkiun* are promoted from the same classes as these of the *hiáuki*, and their own acting subalterns.

The *tsanling* of the Leading Division rise also from Guardsmen or nobles, but likewise from a *tsanling* of *húkiun*, or from guardsmen of their own division: these, from 2d class guardsmen of the Guards, or subalterns of their own corps, who are made from acting subalterns and *lanling-chang* of the same.

Thus, it will be remarked, that there is a shade of distinction in favor of the Leading over the Flank Division, and in favor of this, over the Paid Force. But in the Gendarmery, the *yih-yü*, who appear to be in the some relation to the force under them as the *tsánling* of other corps, are made from *tsánling* of the Leading or Flank Division, or from the assistant *yih-yü*, or the *hieh-yü* of Gendarmery. The *páng-pán*, or assistant *yih-yü*, rise from the *yieh-yü*, these again from hereditary *king-kü-tú-yü* and *ki-tú-yü*, or from *tsoling, ching munling*, wardens of the gates, *fú-yü*, and subalterns of Gendarmery.

The wardens are made from *ki-tú-yü* and *king-ki-tú-yü, fú-yü*, and subalterns. The *fú-yü* from the subalterns, and they from those of the Guards, Leading, Flank, and Paid Divisions; *ching-i-yü* of the Lwán-i-wei (otherwise from soldiers of the Guards, Leading and Flank Divisions); *ching mun-li*, clerks of the gate; officers of the 5th, 6th, and 7th grades attached to the Banner Office; *yun ki yü* and acting subalterns. These last are supplied by all of the above, the effective subaltern of course excepted. *Cháng-king* of the *pútán* (see page 302) are made from subalterns; *ching mun-li* from *lingtsui* Guards of Leading and Flank Divisions.

The *tsungkwán* of the Alarm Station (see Gendarmery, page 303) rise from among the *kientah* officers in the same service, and these from *ki-tú-yü* and *yun-ki-yü* subalterns of Guards, Leading, Flank, and Paid Divisions; *ching-i-yü* (see above), and officers attached to the Banners of the 6th and 7th grades.

The order of promotion in the *kien-yuiying*, or Light Division, is regular from the *fú-tsienfung kiáu*, or assistant subaltern, who is raised from the *tsienfung* of its ranks, but has neither grade nor pay as such, to the *yihcháng*, or senior of a wing.

In the *ho-ki-ying*, or Artillery and Musketeers, there is equal regularity. It should be observed that the *kiáu*, or subalterns of this rise from *lan-lin-cháng*, made, according to the Inquiry, from soldiers called head or flankmen of Musketeers. These designations are not given in the pages in which the force is enumerated.

In Yuen-ming Yuen, officers of the *húkiun* of that place and the *pdu-i* rise in regular gradation.

Some attempt has been made (p. 257) to sketch the functions of the *tsoling*; these are, however, it must be confessed, but imperfectly developed. Of their mode of appointment, it may be remarked in brief that a *tsoling* can not be made from a *tútung*, Captain-general, or a *shángshú*, President of a Board, but that he may from *fú-tútung, shilang*, Vice-president of a Board, and Ministers of the 2d grade, who will still keep their appointments; military and civilians of from the 3d to the 5th grade, not already *tsoling*; scions of the Imperial Family, others of hereditary rank, and subalterns of the Paid Force. There must be a difference as yet unexplained between the *tsoling* attached to corps, and those acting only as tribunes of the Bannermen enrolled under their charge. In the garrisons without Peking, the *hiehling*, or field officer, acts in many instances as *tsoling*, and in extra-provincial China, the *tsoling*, in general, rise from the *fangyü* and *hiáuki kiáu* under him.

In the Garrisons of the Cordon and some few others, appointments are made from particular Banners. Throughout the Empire, the order of promotion is much more regular than in the Metropolitan corps, and in the lower grades provision is made for the supply of vacancies on the spot.

The *ching-shau yü* of Honan garrison rises from a 1st class Guardsman, or a *tsánling* of the Leading, Flank, or Paid Division; in Taiyuen, Tehchau, Tsangchau, and Páuting, from the three last, from officers of hereditary rank; metropolitan officers of the 4th and 5th grade, and the *fangshau yü* of Tushih k'au: in Fuhchau, Mukden, and five towns in the same province, from the same *ts'anling*, but with the proviso that they belong to the Imperial House. In Húlan, the *yüwei* of Suiyuen and Chwáng-liáng, they rise from *tsanling* of the Leading, Flank, or Light Division.

Hiehling rise from *fang-shau-yü* from *fangyü*: these from subalterns, and subalterns from the ranks.

(*To be continued*).

ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.

(*Continued from No. 91.*)

SALT.—Another of the *natural* productions of this region of country deserves to be noticed, on account of its value to the inhabitants, as because it can be made a profitable article of export. The salt pits are so numerous that it would be difficult to determine the quantity they are capable of yielding. It is no exaggeration to say that from Huamelula to Tonala, the entire intervening space is one continued salt mine. While Mexico was under the dominion of the crown of Spain, they were worked to great profit. The salt obtained from them is highly esteemed in various parts of the Republic, both for its purity and whiteness. It can be obtained at little cost, for being a spontaneous production, the only capital required is the labor to get it out and take it to the point whence it is to be exported. There is no doubt that when a line of communication is established across the Isthmus and between the ports in the Gulf, that a profitable trade in this production might be carried on to Havanna, New Orleans, and through this last port the valley of the Mississippi could be supplied. It could also advantageously be carried to ports on the Pacific, which are now supplied with this article at great cost."

"But, among all these productions," remarks Mr. Moro, "the timber of its immense forests deserves particular mention. Its abundance is such that the only limit which can be assigned to the supply it may yield, is the demand for centuries to come. From the fir, the oak, and every variety of ship timber, to the dye and fine grained woods, their profusion is almost incredible. It was from the fact that the Spanish Government used to obtain the pinus abies for the use of its naval depôt at Havannah, from the banks of this river, that it received its alternative name of del Corte. None of the countries which at present supply these species of woods, as articles of commerce, could compete with the Isthmus, for here the different species are found on the very banks of the river, which of course facilitates their carriage, whereas everywhere else, a long period of felling must make them remote from the channel of conveyance. It was with timber obtained in this Isthmus that Cortes built on its southern portion the vessels with which he discovered the Californias."

In a geological point of view, all the proper materials necessary for the construction of a road, such as limestone—clay of a suitable texture—asphaltum, and excellent building stone, are all found in great abundance, and are placed—as if purposely by nature to accomplish this great enterprise—close to the points where they are most needed. Iron is also found in the Isthmus, and there are strong indications that coal exists there. The Zapotecos and other Indians of the Isthmus were employed by the Commission of Survey, and found to be willing and intelligent laborers in the duties assigned to them. Labor in sufficient quantity of this discription can be had at moderate wages, say from 25 cents to 50 cents a day. Mules and oxen are also found in great numbers. Vegetable and animal food for the supply of man can be produced there, and in all its varieties.

In the southern part of the Isthmus, the climate of that portion which extends from the ocean to the Sierra, being open to the south and sheltered in the north by the Andes, is warm; but the heat is dry, and to this, no doubt, it owes its remarkable salubrity. The thermometer sometimes in particular localities ranges as high as 92°, a degree of heat with which the northern cities of the United States are annually visited: but in the Isthmus, this heat is so much qualified by the breezes from the mountains as to make it in truth a delightful climate." "The climate of the elevated section of this part of the Isthmus is so different from that of the plains, that when the thermometer stands in the latter place at 30° Centigrade, equal to 85° Fahrenheit, it scarcely rises to 13° equal to 56° of Fahrenheit at Chivela or Tarifa. In all the heights surrounding these states, we fine the pine ocote, the presence of which clearly indicates a very temperate climate. This considerable difference of temperature appears much more strange considering that the absolute elevation of Tarifa is not more than 200 metres, whilst its latitude is less than 17°. Our surprise ceases, however, when it is remembered that Tarifa participates in the temperature of the Sierra, which, near to it, reaches suddenly to an elevation of more than 2,300 metres."

"The summits of the Sierra Madre are almost constantly enveloped by the clouds, which coming from the Atlantic there discharge themselves, a circumstance that accounts for the rivers of the Isthmus having an almost constant body of water during the greater part of the year. At Guichicovi and Santa Maria, Chimalapa, it rains almost incessantly and often also at San Miguel. Whenever such is the case, the table-land of Tarifa is covered with a kind of thin mist, which disappears upon reaching the Portillo, where the reigning wind becomes more powerful. This phenomenon may be considered permanent, the suspended mist rarely extending beyond the table land of Tarifa. Thus the Venta enjoys an almost unclouded atmosphere, and rain seldom falls in the plains."

"The climate of the northern division of the Isthmus is damp, but its temperature being generally low, compared not only with the southern division of the Isthmus, but even with the other coasts of the Atlantic, it is by no means unhealthy, as its position would lead one to suppose. The Centigrade thermometer does not reach in these regions more than 30 degrees=85° Fahrenheit; the most prevalent diseases are intermittent fevers, but no instances have hitherto been known of the yellow fever, endemic in other countries."

Robinson, who knew well the locality, said in reference to this subject: "If, on a topographical survey of the Isthmus, it shall be found practicable *to cut a canal*, there is no place where such an undertaking could be accomplished with such ease as in the province of Oajaca. In its boundaries are comprehended a great part of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Its salubrity is unequalled on the American continent. Even its shores on the Pacific Ocean appear exempted from the usual diseases which afflict the inhabitants of the Atlantic and south sea coasts."

"It cannot fail to be observed, that among the advantages offered by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec for the execution of the proposed work, is that of a mild and healthy climate precisely in those localities where the assistance of laborers of the European race would be most required. The light rains of Tarifa and of the valley of San Miguel are not of sufficient consequence to impede the continuation of the work during a considerable portion of the day.

"During the long sojourn of the Commission in the Isthmus, the persons composing it had often to undergo hard and severe toils, and were frequently exposed to the most trying inclemencies of the weather, and yet neither themselves nor their numerous attendants experienced any illness, indicative of an unealthy climate."

The importance of fine climate cannot be over-estimated in a work of this kind, both as it affects those concerned in the work, and those who afterwards use it for the purpose of travel and commerce. No other route in this respect can compare with Tehuantepec.

Before leaving this subject it may be well to state, that the Isthmus of Tehuantepec forms part of the departments of Oajaca and Vera Cruz. That portion of the Isthmus which is in the department of Oajaca is the southern division of the Isthmus, and that which is in Vera Cruz constitutes the northern division of the Isthmus as referred to from time to time in these pages.

It may be well here also to observe that it was in this Isthmus that Cortes located the lands granted to him by the crown of Spain. These estates are called *Haciendas Marquesanas*, from being entailed in favor of Herman Cortes, Marquis del Valle, and whose descendants enjoyed them up to a late period. When it is remembered that with this sagacious man originated the idea of a communication of the two oceans through this Isthmus, there can be but little doubt that he who knew so well its topographical advantages, made this selection of his lands here, from the conviction that through this channel the communication between the two oceans would be effected.

(*To be continued.*)

WORDS OF WISDOM.

From the Chinese.

TRANSLATED BY DR. BOWRING.

Give me riches! I'll command
Every spirit in the land—
But the meanest beggar's door
Will be shut against the poor!

Spite of all you say or do,
What is false cannot be true!
For, when all is said and done,
Truth and Falsehood are not one!

The highest art of knowledge is
To give to man the highest bliss;
And highest bliss the man attains.
Who o'er himself serenely reigns;
And to his neighbour freely deals
The love which for himself he feels.

Why should heaven be always speaking?
Still the seasons run their round—
Still their flowers and fruits abound—
Why should heaven be always speaking?

Time is precious beyond price!
Present—like an arrow flies;
Past—forgotten, fades and dies;
Future—all in darkness lies;
Time is precious beyond price!

Mortal life hath portals three!
Brute-gate is for lechery,
Man-gate for propriety,
Saint-gate for humility.

When the waters are serene,
All is most distinctly seen;
But when violently shaken,
All is broken and mistaken.
When the heart is free from care,
All is like the crystal clear;
But, midst wailings, woes, and wranglings,
All is darkness and entanglings.

When the wine hath reached our heart,—
All the hidden secrets start.

He who with himself contends,
Struggles for the noblest ends;
Passion's promptings thus subduing,
Peace, and truth, and right pursuing;
But when with another, strife
Plants with thorns the path of life,
Misery in the conflict lurks—
Evil thoughts, and words, and works!

'Tis the brightest hour that's nearest
To the hour of its decline—
And the clouds which shine the clearest
Are the first which dare to shine.

Joy! you may see a starry spark
That glimmers in the darkest dark!
Mourn! in the brightest blaze of light
You may discern the streaks of night.

THE LIBRARY.—We notice the following additions to the Library received by the January and February Mails.—

663 Bulwer's Alice.
684 Douglas Jerrold's Men of Character.
687 Mark Lemon's Prose and Verse.
689 Carlyle's Life of Sterling.
690 A Barrister's Trip to Mexico.
700 Bartlett's Footsteps of Our Lord and his Apostles.
701 Lear's Journals of a Landscape Painter.
702 Blane's Encyclopædia of Rural Sports.
703 Napier's Administration of Scinde.
704 Spencer's Travels in European Turkey.
705 Richardson's Arctic Expedition.
706 Sam Slick's Traits of American Humour.
707 Oxenford's Conversations with Goethe.
708 Sir F. Head's Faggot of French Sticks.
709 Kitto's History of Palestine.
710 Hans C. Andersen's Pictures of Sweden.
711 The Household of Sir Thomas More.
712 History of the Roman Republic.
713 Early History of Greece.
714 Visiting my Relations, and its Results.
715 Essay's from the Times.
716 Esop's Fables new Edition.
717 Wilkie Collin's Mr. Wray's Cash Box.
718 Alice Learmonth.
719 Chas. Dicken's Childs History of England.
720 Grattan's Agnes de Mansfeldt.
721 Mr. Pips' His Diary.
722 Charles Tyrrell by G. P. R. James.
723 Barum's Ghost Hunter and his Family.
724 The Slave King by Victor Hugo.
725 Bulwer's Poetical and Dramatic Works.
726 Mackay's Popular Delusions.
727 Mary Russell Mitford's Recollections of a Literary Life.
728 Lady Lewis' Contemporaries of Lord Clarendon.
729 The Grenville Papers.
730 Macgillivray's Voyage of H. M. S. *Rattlesnake.*
731 Life and Letters of Niebuhr.
732 D'Israeli's Lord George Bentinck.
733 Sharpe's London Journal for 1851.
734 Fraser's Magazine for 1851.
Meroyn Clitheroe, in 1s. numbers.

In addition to the usual Magazines—
The British Quarterly Review.
The Westminster Review.
Fraser's Magazine for January and Feby.
Sharp's Magazine for January and Feby.
Gardener's Almanack.
Farmer's Almanack.
Oliver & Boyd's Almanack.
Kossuth in England.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

April 30,	Contest, H.M.B.,	for	Cruize.
May 1,	Nymph,	,,	Hongkong.
4,	Shanghai, Str.,	,,	Hongkong.
8,	Celestial, (Am.)	,,	Liverpool.
11,	Minna, (Am.)	,,	Hongkong.
12,	Solide, (Ham.)	,,	N. S. Wales.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Challenger, Hannibal, Roman, and Sophie.
Liverpool.—Androklos, Balmoral, Champion, Duchess of Lancaster, & Sir Henry Pottinger.
Bombay.—Ariœnis, and Kerata Roodin.
Singapore.—British Sovereign, and Thomasine.
Hongkong.—Audax, Hannibal, Iona, Island Queen, and Nymph.

TABLE

Showing the IMPORT *and* EXPORT DUTIES *on American Trade, and* TONNAGE DUES *on United States Vessels paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* SHANGHAE *during the following Years 1849 a 1851.*

	Duties.	Tonnage Dues.	*Total Taels.*
1849,..	114,027-7-5-1	2,590-1-0-0	116,617-8-5-1
1850,..	176,677-6-2-4	3,244-2-0-0	179,921-8-2-4
1851,..	402,702-1-2-2	8,447-6-0-0	411,149-7-2-2
Total,..	693,407-4-9-7	14,281-9-0-0	707,689-3-9-7

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
May 9	Sir H. Compton	B. ship	311	Brown	Bombay	Feb. 16	Opium	P. F. Cama & Co.
,, 12	Celestial	B. ship	435	Raymond	London	Dec. 6	Sundries	Turner & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
May 11	Minna	A. schr	299	Potter	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	Russell & Co.
,, 12	Solide	H. brig	238	Beyer	Australia	Tea, &c.	Smith, King & Co.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed and Colred. Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Camlets *Pieces*
Sophie,	London	434	Nov. 11	716,500	99,065	437	100	
Balmoral, (vid Hongkong)	Liverpool	356	,, 13	2,621,469	94,728			
Sir Henry Pottinger,	Liverpool	334	Dec. 17	2,897,221	38,865	120		300

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Celestial	207	May 12	B. ship	435	Raymond	Turner & Co.		
Sea Breeze	205	May 6	A. bark	311	Brown	Russell & Co.		
Sir H. Compton		May 9	B. ship	311	Brown	P. F. Cama & Co.	Bombay	15th inst.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	Woosung	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Clown	,,	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	,,	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale & Co.
Folkstone	,,	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masden	,,	B. bark	236	Chape	Cassombhoy Nathabhoy & Co.
Mastiff	,,	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	,,	B. schr.	110	*Repairing*	Thomas Lacy.
Science	,,	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	,,	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
Swallow	,,	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William	,,	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. Irons.
William the IV	,,	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	Lindsay & Co.
William Hughes	,,	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk, Total Bales.*
Year 1844-45,					3,030,000							955,884	3,986,887	6,433
Year 1845-46,	5,027,607	610,620	60,983	6,040	8,726,065	597,034	279,985	485,739	1,314,163	481,882	168,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,072
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,383,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	393,322	96,429		11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,402	1,355,012	2,509,343	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523		10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503		33,986	13,320,614	18,435	114,095		137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,300	21,687,816	15,323

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Seasons	*Congou and Souchong.*	*H. Mury and Pekoe.*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	226,636			226,636	104,267	755,359	122,886	240,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	
Year 1848-49,	614,548		1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829			1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,793,227	697,370	441,338	7,310,641	11,068,540	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Bales*
Great Britain,	50	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,300	21,687,816	15,323
United States,	20	3,690,095	&	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,793,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia,	8	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,300		12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300	
Coastwise,	21	1,694,969	13,310	18,512		1,726,791	99,690	201,403	29,900	250,130	38,100	11,370	633,593	2,360,384	1,670
California,	4	39,600	&			39,600		400	16,200	89,600	43,700	7,000	156,900	196,500	
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the CONTINENT OF EUROPE, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus, Lively,* and *Pondicherry.*

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570		1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200		1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900		2,447,400	43,848,900	18,500	918,500		2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1850-51,	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	368,400	4,605,000	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,548
Year 1850-51, Increase,	6,641,600	16,900	551,300	572,400	686,100	498,200	20,900	860,500	10,847,900	158,200		53,000	115,800	56,300			10,784,100	5,414
Year 1850-51, Decrease,											210,800				236,300	63,800		

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	Total *Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk Bales*	*Silk Cases*	*Silk Piculs*	*Nankeens*	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Wool Bales*
In 10 Vessels,	1851—		*July Total*													5,004,425	2,923					145
In 9 ,,			*Aug.* ,,													3,264,832	2,870			1 box	3 pkgs.	6
In 8 ,,			*Sept.* ,,													3,612,389	1,196				7½ pcls.	
In 11 ,,			*Oct.* ,,													4,880,027	2,850					95
In 7 ,,			*Nov.* ,,													3,112,493	2,396		13			41
In 5 ,,			*Dec.* ,,													2,510,176	1,025	4				49
In 3 Vessels,	1852—		*Jan. Total*													759,140	916			2 cases	19 cases	
In 2 ,,			*Feby.* ,,													1,010,300	169					
In 5 ,,			*March* ,,													1,818,911	884					238
Apr. 10	Old England,	502	Liverpool													419,745						
,, 14	Geelong,	392	London													231,278	1,105					
,, 21	Katharine Sharer	512	London													614,400	443					
May 6	Celestial (Am.).	860	Liverpool													780,000	83					

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou and Souchong*	*Oolong*	*Sorts*	*Total Black.*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green.*	Total Pounds.	*Silks, Pieces*	*Raw Silk. Cases*	*Raw Silk. Piculs*	*Silk Piece Goods.*
Augt.	*Total*—In 3 Vessels,			429,900		60,600	490,500	74,100	81,800	70,000	549,100	77,700	147,100	999,800	1,490,300				
Sept.	,, —In 4 ,,			280,400	13,500		293,900	120,300	175,100	87,100	1,251,900	214,200	306,500	2,154,300	2,448,200				
Oct.	,, —In 5 ,,			515,700	127,600	300	643,600	257,300	277,100	126,700	1,400,400	189,800	274,400	3,525,800	3,169,400	1,150	70		
Nov.	,, —In 6 ,,														3,351,400		83	11.94	
Dec.	,, —In 6 ,,														3,423,913			15.99	
Jany.	,, —In 4 ,,			175,800	23,300		199,100	253,000	270,200	54,600	564,300	75,700	177,700	1,328,500	1,327,600				
Feb. 4	Oriental,	470	Boston	140,200			140,200	18,700	53,700	34,300	296,200	12,800	45,000	518,700	658,900				
,, 19	Mandarin,	776	New York	363,400			363,400	25,300	8,600	25,100	200,800	11,800	38,900	363,400	726,800	1,825		17.60	
,, 19	Sea Witch,	907	New York												185,000				
Apr. 12	Andes,	440	New York	189,749			189,749	20,428	19,651	19,211	141,203	10,095	28,643	239,231	428,980		9	3.46	
															17,410,493				

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Pekoe*	Total *Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	Total *Green*	Grand Total Pounds	*Silk Bales*	*Silk Piculs*	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Nankeens*
Sep.	*Total*—In 1 Vessel															397,792				
Oct.	,, —In 5 ,,															1,147,152				
Nov.	,, —In 3 ,,															451,628				
Dec.	,, —In 3 ,,															432,091			2 cases	1 case
Mar. 16	Royal Sovereign,	204	Sydney													56,460				
,, 29	Ruby	443	Sydney													244,158				
May 13	Solide	328	Port Phillip													220,000				

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Pekoe*	Total *Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk Bales*
Augt. 20	John Spencer,	452	Rotterdam													505,070	
Nov. 15	Annette Gilbert,	283	Do.													236,378	
Dec. 31	Druid,	343	Do.													259,214	

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